MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—LIABILITY FOR SERVANTS' TORTS—POWERS —QUILL V. MAYOR, ETC., OF CITY OF NEW YORK, 55 N. Y. Suppl. 889.—Plaintiff, while attempting to board a street car, was struck and injured by a cart belonging to the street cleaning department of the city. The laws of New York impose the duty upon the City of New York of removing the dirt accumulating in the streets, and the ashes and garbage from abutting residences. *Held,* that such duty is quasi private, and not part of city's governmental powers, and that therefore the city is liable for the torts of its servants engaged in the performance of such duty. This decision is contrary to that in *Davidson* v. *City of New York,* 54 N. Y. Supp. 51; *Love* v. *City of Atlanta,* 95 Ga. 129, and *Connelly* v. *Mayor, etc.,* 46 S. W. 566 (Tenn.).

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—POWER TO TAX WITH CORPORATE LIMITS— KAYSVILLE CITY V. ELLISON, 55 Pac. 386 (Utah).—A municipality included within its limits a hamlet of about 400 population, situated two miles from city, as indicated by dwellings, etc. The population of the city itself was 700. The land between was farming land, and the hamlet had never been platted, but had been created by the county commissioners a precinct with justice of the peace and constable. No part of the revenue of the municipality was expended on the hamlet. *Held,* that the municipality could not collect a license fee from persons doing business in the hamlet.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—TORTS—PUBLIC DUTY—POLICE—NEGLIGENCE—TWIST V. CITY OF ROCHESTER ET AL., 55 N. Y. Suppl. 850.—A patrol wire maintained by a city, broke and fell across a street, killing one thereon. *Held,* that the city was liable for such injury, for the defective erection of such wire. It is immaterial that such wire was used by police department in discharge of public duty. *Woodhull* v. *City of New York,* 150 N. Y. 450, distinguished, as in case at bar, the police department did not itself erect wire, but it was constructed by city, and city allowed public to use wire in carrying out its duty.

PROCESS—SERVICE OF PROCESS—DEFAULT JUDGMENT—G. S. CONGDON HARDWARE CO. V. CONSOLIDATED APEX MIN. CO., 77 N. W. 1022 (S. D.).—Process was served on a director of a corporation, who neglected to notify the managing agents of the corporation. Judgment was taken by default. *Held,* that the court's refusal to open the default after the managing agents learned of the suit, and to allow them to defend, was error. Fuller, J., dissented.

RAILROADS—INJURIES TO EMPLOYE—NEW DEVICES—UNKNOWN DANGERS—PRECAUTIONS—HESKETT V. NEW YORK CENT. & H. R. R. CO., 55 N. Y. Supp. 898.—Defendant railroad company employed skilled bridge constructor to design and take charge of erection of a new device, consisting of a cabin raised twenty-five feet above the railroad track and supported by iron legs imbedded in the ground. The plaintiff was in the cabin, signalling trains, and was injured, because of blowing over of cabin. *Held* (one judge dissenting), that such cabin was a new device and that plaintiff's injuries were received as result of a danger unknown when the device was constructed. Plaintiff allowed to recover. The loss must fall on employer, even though he used every precaution which he knew was requisite, as the device was such a new experiment as to make the employer negligent in allowing plaintiff to use it as safe.